

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REMARKS OF WORLD BANK  
PRESIDENT BARBER CONABLE  
TO MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT AND THE U.S.  
CONGRESS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues, when they leave this body, take a well-earned retirement. Others undertake new and more difficult challenges. Our distinguished former colleague, Barber Conable, has taken on a task that is even more difficult, the pace more hectic, and the travel schedule even more onerous than that which he experienced with us here for some 20 years in Congress. At the same time as President of the World Bank, Barber has found a unique opportunity to make a great difference throughout the world.

Recently, Barber addressed the members of the delegations of the U.S. Congress and the European Parliament who participated in an important series of interparliamentary meetings.

Mr. Speaker, the comments of our former colleague are particularly interesting and insightful for all of us in the Congress. He approaches his position with the unique perspective and experience of one who has served in this body for 20 years. But he also has the perspective of one who has now served for several years as the head of this international agency concerned with questions of economic development.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the remarks of our colleague, Barber Conable, be placed in the RECORD for the benefit of all of us who will be voting and taking action on issues involving the World Bank and international development.

REMARKS OF BARBER CONABLE TO AN INTER-  
PARLIAMENTARY MEETING OF REPRESENTA-  
TIVES OF THE U.S. CONGRESS AND THE EURO-  
PEAN PARLIAMENT

Chairman Haensch, Excellencies, Members of the European Parliament and of Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to be with so many distinguished legislators. I'm grateful to Tom Lantos not only for the invitation to meet new friends, such as Klaus Haensch, but also for the chance to rejoin old friends at the Capitol where I spent 20 rewarding years as a Member of Congress.

I find myself now in a very different setting, and I thought you might be interested to hear about the World Bank from a former American lawmaker who has lost his most valued power—the vote—while gaining responsibilities that have to be carried out through quiet persuasion.

As a Congressman I represented some 500,000 constituents whose backgrounds,

language and priorities were similar to my own.

I now serve the four and a half billion people in the Bank's 151 member countries through the 22 Executive Directors on our Board. And those directors have the votes.

I propose. They dispose.

I also have responsibility for some 5,500 expert, dedicated, diverse members of the World Bank staff.

And finally, I am accountable not just for the \$20 billion or so of funds that the World Bank Group (which includes the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation and the newly-created Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency) loaned to our members this year. I also am accountable to the global financial markets where we borrow over 85 percent of the funds we loan to development.

When I was a Member of Congress, I supported the World Bank, but I must admit I didn't spend a lot of time thinking about what it did or how it did it. Nor did most of my colleagues, or my constituents.

I suspect, in fact, that there is a good deal more awareness among Europeans than among Americans about both the Bank and the problems it handles.

History has made Europeans closer to the developing countries. Patterns of finance, trade and immigration have preserved some of that legacy.

And at least until some 40 years ago, the relative self-sufficiency of the United States economy meant that Americans directed most of their energies and attention to themselves. It's a tradition that is hard to break.

Yet the United States was a primary moving force in the establishment of the Bank and the other Bretton Woods institutions (the IMF and GATT) at the end of World War II.

In general, if they think about it, Americans still understand and accept the validity of the premises that guide our work.

They agree that the persistence of misery is both a moral rebuke to the affluent nations and a security threat to the world. They realize that the problems of poverty are urgent, yet susceptible only to gradual remedy.

And they acknowledge that international cooperation is the best means of building a more widely shared prosperity and of reducing the tensions that can otherwise pit poor neighbors against rich in the global village.

But those general principles, even when they are widely held, do not translate automatically into political priorities.

Interdependence is a reality, but it can also seem a little abstract when farmer-constituents believe that support for the World Bank is helping foreign competitors or when steel or textile workers at home fear that investments abroad might cost them jobs and markets.

I know about those pressures, because I used to be on the receiving end of them in the Congress, and I still am, at one move, in the Bank.

Now, I can cite statistics that show that for every \$100 of added per capita income

development brings to the poorest countries, \$60 goes to increased consumption—including consumption of food from efficient American and European farms.

I can demonstrate that the modernization of an obsolescent steel facility in Latin America will boost the purchasing power of that region and, therefore, of its imports from the United States and the European Community. And it will do so without cutting into existing domestic demand for steel.

I can even show how dependent global export growth is on the health of the developing countries' economies, how nearly a third of added U.S. sales abroad last year was due to growth in Asian, African and Latin American markets, how over a million American jobs were lost early this decade when Third World demand sank.

As the head of an international institution, however, I cannot make those points to my former colleagues in the Congress with either the directness or the informality that comes of being one of them.

If I could, I would just say what a Los Angeles Times editorial said a few months ago: The World Bank Works.

That has been something of a secret, but I have found it to be the truth.

The Bank works most remarkably in multiplying the human, intellectual and financial resources that the world can bring to bear on the problems and the potential of development.

By itself, our lending would have, at most, marginal impact.

But we are more than just the largest single source of new funds for both the poorest nations and for the highly-indebted middle-income countries.

The World Bank Group is also the magnetic force that draws the assets of borrower governments together with private and public financing from outside and joins these elements to cement new alliances for long-term development.

Nor is money our only contribution to the process.

The rigor with which applications are analyzed, projects monitored and results evaluated is more intense and draws from a deeper pool of experience and skill than most governments, donor agencies or commercial lenders can pay to maintain or mobilize.

That examination may slow our decisions. It does not always save us from error.

But it makes the World Bank seal of approval on an undertaking a guarantee to other investors.

So one secret of the way the World Bank works is in its leverage.

I use that word in three senses.

The obvious, financial one is the power of a World Bank loan to catalyze other resources.

While I was in the Congress, I, like many, tended to hold dear the power that goes with dispensing aid or credit on a bilateral basis.

It seemed such an obvious equation, one that assured a close match between international generosity and national self-interest.

But the truth—particularly in a time of serious fiscal constraints on the govern-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ments of Europe and North America—is that multilateral assistance is exceptionally cost-effective.

It may appear to dilute the direct influence of the giver or creditor on the beneficiary, but it actually magnifies the impact of a single nation's action by joining it with others.

It is at this juncture that the second meaning of World Bank leverage joins the first.

As a Bretton Woods institution, rather than a United Nations agency, the Bank sets its policy in accord with the weighted votes of its members, and their weight is set by the contributions they make to our capital.

Thus the countries you in this room represent hold the key to the decisions we make, the directions we pursue, the values we espouse and the leverage we exert—through persuasion and example—on the policies of our borrowing members.

In recent years especially, that influence has taken the form of intense policy dialogues with individual borrowers about the very structure of their economies.

And out of the process of consultation—of the give and take that you, as legislators, know in a different context—there is emerging a remarkable change in the way developing nations manage their economies.

Priorities are shifting—away from state-owned enterprises that proved inefficient and toward incentives for private endeavor; away from monopoly and toward competition;

away from subsidies that distort economic decisions and toward market signals for investment.

In 50 different countries, the Bank is supporting this kind of ambitious—even revolutionary—reform programs.

Reality, not sermonizing, is behind the change. But the Bank is in a position to help hurry history, and to ensure that the costs of adjustment do not add extra burdens to the lives of the poor.

In that effort, we are a highly effective force for trade liberalization, for the development of stronger and more open markets around the world, and for the expansion of that infinite substance—prosperity—that grows the more widely it spreads.

Finally, the Bank is an educator of itself and others. This is the third form of World Bank leverage.

We are an agency that shares the knowledge and the know-how to make a subsistence farmer into a cash-earner, to give a young mother the power to determine the size and to protect the health of her family, to turn a pen-and-ink accounting ledger into a computerized management system, and to convert a processor of raw material into a manufacturer.

And we are still learning, as we teach.

The most recent area into which we have expanded is environmental protection.

The urgency that the industrial nations recognized in the 1960s is now becoming a priority in the developing nations.

They—and the Bank—are adjusting to the reality that natural resources are finite, to be managed not wasted if development is to be sustainable.

They—and we—have learned to look not just at the income that can be quickly extracted from a forest, or a dam, or a mine, but at the costs of taking something that cannot be renewed or that exists in a delicate balance with its human and natural surroundings.

At the same time, the most dedicated advocates of conservation are learning that

poverty is often the worst enemy of the environment.

Too often it is not the big logging company, but the legions of slash-and-burn cultivators that do the most harm to the forest.

Poor farmers in need of fuelwood are rarely the best guardians of trees that hold the soil against wind and water erosion.

So in this area of vital importance to the survival of all humanity, the World Bank is working to ensure that good economics is also sound ecological practice.

Fortunately, we have new resources for our work.

Just this year, the Bank has received a number of votes of confidence from its members.

The eighth replenishment of IDA, our concessional arm, has given us over \$12 billion to allocate over three years to the needs of the poorest nations.

Pledges the Bank solicited of more than \$6 billion from the members of the Paris Club will spell new forms of relief for the low-income, sub-Saharan nations working to reduce their debt burdens and reform their economies.

A brand-new organization, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, just held its first Board of Directors meeting today and began the work that will make it an effective source of insurance against non-commercial risks for investors who can help energize the private sector in developing nations.

Finally, the ratification this year of a major increase in the Bank's capital—an additional \$75 billion—makes possible a 10 percent per year increase in our lending over the next five years.

Members with almost 80 percent of the voting power in the Bank have approved this expansion of our authorized capital, and it is already in effect for long-range planning purposes.

There are still nine member countries, however, that have not formally joined the rest. In alphabetical order, they are Algeria, Kampuchea, Libya, Romania, Rwanda, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Vietnam and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

As an international bureaucrat, I am not qualified to express an opinion about congressional attitudes. But if I were still a Member of Congress, I would find that odd company for America, a leader in behalf of individual initiatives and market forces, to be keeping.

Nowadays, using the language of diplomacy, I have to rely on indirection. So, putting my point in a more oblique way, I would like to tell you the story of a man caught at home by a sudden flood.

As the water rose to the man's doorfront, a rowboat came by and offered help. "No," the man replied, "the Lord will look after me." Later after the first floor was submerged, the man was looking out an upper floor window when another rowboat came by and offered assistance. Again the man turned it down, saying the Lord would look after him.

Finally the waters rose so that the man had to stand on the roof of the house. A helicopter came by and someone yelled down that they would send down a ladder and pick him up, and that this was his last chance. The man replied, "I have every confidence in the Lord. He will save me."

The flood waters rose, the man drowned and went to heaven. When he met the Lord, the man told him how terribly disappointed he was with the Lord, that he had had total

confidence that the Lord would help him and that he had done nothing to help.

The Lord replied, "Well, on the other hand, I did send two boats and a helicopter."

Around the world, the World Bank provides the rowboats and the helicopters that carry people and nations in danger toward safety and survival.

It is great work and hard work.

It is worthy of the full support of great nations.

## A TRIBUTE TO HELEN DAVIS KILPATRICK

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Helen Davis Kilpatrick. Mrs. Kilpatrick was a wonderful citizen of my 17th Congressional District, and it is my sad duty to inform my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives that Mrs. Kilpatrick died on June 29, 1988. Please allow me a few moments to tell you about the life of this beautiful and courageous woman.

Mrs. Kilpatrick was born in Youngstown, OH on December 30, 1920, and her parents were Harry and Inabel Thomas Davis. Her burning desire to obtain a good education resulted in Mrs. Kilpatrick graduating from Cortland High School and Warren Business College. Mrs. Kilpatrick's deep-seated patriotism and urge to seek broader horizons led her to move to Washington, DC during World War II. Here in Washington, she had the great experience of working on the staff of Adm. Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations.

On July 3, 1957, Helen married a very close friend of mine, Mr. Robert J. Kilpatrick of Cortland, OH. Mrs. Kilpatrick was actively and tirelessly involved in community affairs, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the Mary Chesney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the National Gymanfa Ganu Welsh Association.

I also must note the saintly and humanitarian qualities of Mrs. Kilpatrick. She cared for her mother with devotion and warmth for over 20 years after her mother had a stroke, and it deeply touches my heart to see a daughter give such strong concern and selfless service to her mother. I wish that sons and daughters everywhere would emulate Mrs. Kilpatrick regarding how to treat one's parents.

Helen Davis Kilpatrick was a good person and an outstanding member of her community, and I want to extend my deepest sympathies to her husband on her untimely passing. Mrs. Kilpatrick showed an enthusiastic zest for life during her 67½ years on this Earth, and I am both proud and happy that I had the opportunity to know her. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in paying tribute to the inspiring life, friendly personality, and truly noble character of Helen Davis Kilpatrick.



## NONANTUM'S HIDDEN GARDENS

## HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most interesting areas in my congressional district is the part of the city of Newton known as Nonantum, and alternatively, especially to the residents, as "The Lake."

The sense of community that exists in this area is admirable. Residents of The Lake have a sense of commitment to each other and to community values that is extremely impressive. The State Auditor of Massachusetts, Joe DeNucci, who is a former Massachusetts legislative colleague of many of us who now serve in the House from Massachusetts, exemplifies these values and attributes his great success in Massachusetts to the values and lessons that he learned there. Another individual who exemplifies the commitment to helping others in The Lake is Anthony Pellegrini, who is a man of many aspects and talents.

In the July issue of Yankee magazine, there is a very well-done article by Jerry Howard which gives people the flavor of this community. At a time when many Americans are talking about the need for renewed recognition of the importance of community and family ties, I think the example of Nonantum as portrayed here is one very well worth sharing. And I ask that Mr. Howard's article be re-printed here.

[From the Yankee Magazine, July 1988]

## NONANTUM'S HIDDEN GARDENS

(By Jerry Howard)

Nonantum, just south of the Charles River near the Watertown and Brighton lines, is one of 13 villages in the Boston suburb of Newton. In local coinage, Nonantum is "The Lake." The logic of this is baffling, as one is hard pressed to find a puddle in this thickly settled grid of modest dwellings on postage-stamp lots. But you'll find elders who remember fishing and skating here 50 years ago, before 10-acre Silver Lake was filled.

The Irish settled here first, building around the peat bogs in the 19th century. French Canadians and Jews came next. The Italians followed in waves after 1900. Most came from San Donato, a mountain valley between Naples and Rome, and many still return for visits. The Lake has its own logo, T-shirt, and bumper sticker, the colors of the Italian flag. There is one summer night when the lines on Adams Street are painted red, white, and green.

When Newton named itself "The Garden City," it did not have Nonantum in mind. Nonantum has no garden club. Gardeners here plant few flowers in front yards. The real action is out back, where many yards become extensions of the houses, with verdant walls and ceilings in the ancient Mediterranean tradition.

Years ago when I worked here, I'd glimpsed these yards on lunchtime walks. Recently I returned, determined to get a closer look. I spent hours walking the streets, peeking over fences, asking questions. No one could be bothered. Discouraged, I went to see Father Cummings, the parish priest. He said the man to see was Fat Pellegrini.

Fat is not exactly a gardener. Elsewhere in Newton, he's regarded as a notorious

figure. In Nonantum he's generally recognized as the glue that holds the community together. A gruff, wiry character in his early sixties, Fat is known affectionately as the Godfather of the Lake. He sees that the sick get fruit baskets, that school floors get retiled, that the neighborhood synagogue roof gets fixed. For years he's organized most of Nonantum's annual festivals and charitable events—among them a gala Memorial Day Shriners' parade; a lavish cook-out for 2,500 senior citizens; an Elvis Presley Day bash; and a Christmas party where toys are given to 1,500 local children and sent off to another 700 city kids.

Fat can usually be found making his daily rounds downtown or cruising the neighborhood in the peach-colored 1979 Cadillac he bought from his son Monk, an Elvis impersonator who lives in Florida (and often performs in Nonantum). Fat took a shine to my project. He took me around, knocking on doors or shouting good-natured epithets over chain-link fences in English or Italian: "Hey Tony, ya good-for-nothing, how's your mother's arthritis? This guy is all right; he's taking some pictures of the gardens; he'll make one for you."

This way I met Pasquale Lucchetti, a laborer who injured his leg falling off a roof in 1961 and hasn't been able to work since. His garden keeps him going. Come summer, he plays cards most mornings with neighbor Carmen Antonellis under the ripening grapes. "Concord," he frowns, "No good for wine, jelly only." Brightening, he adds: "September, we make salsa with the tomatoes, the garlic, the peppers, the basilico. Then we have summer all winter."

Each gardener in turn sent me to a relative or a friend. Gino and Savino Venditti are brothers, retired quarry workers who live side by side. They share a giant garden of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, escarole, herbs, peaches, profusions of annuals, and white table grapes that Gino brought as cuttings from Italy some years ago. He is acknowledged as Nonantum's champion onion braider. "He makes too much work for me," says wife Bianca. She puts up 200 quarts of sauce each year.

Loretto and Anna Coppola have almost no land, yet come spring, their place looks like a nursery that could supply half of Newton, all grown from seed. Around Columbus Day, Larry makes repeated trips to Chelsea Market to find just the right California grapes for wine: "Grenache for taste, Rubino for color, Muscat for power." With the help of Anna and brother Mario, he crushes and presses them in the basement. The wine won't be ready until January. The crushed grapes go on the compost pile, the wooden boxes become kindling. "Nothing's wasted," Anna boasts.

Joe and Antoinette D'Agostino came from Italy 35 years ago. He operates a bulldozer, she works in a school cafeteria. With her mother Maria, they raise enough in a little yard to feed themselves, and often their five grown children and friends, for much of the year. They insisted I bring my family for Sunday dinner to share the first salsa of the tomato harvest on fresh pasta. There was more—soup, lasagna, roasted sweet peppers, sautéed wild mushrooms, romano beans in garlic, homemade sausages, Joe's homemade Barbera wine poured over freshly sliced peaches, espresso. Like many people here, the D'Agostinos keep a classic Italian food cellar or cantina. Their son Tony, a teacher and engineer, says: "If there's a nuclear war, I want to die in that room."

Most serious gardeners are middle-aged or older. They tend to be more practical than

philosophical, more given to discussing how to bake bread, make wine, or braid onions than why. Years ago, when they were young and poor, the reasons were obvious. Now wages are high, work is plentiful, mortgages are largely paid off, and you can buy a jar of passable tomato sauce for less than it costs to make it.

Reasons for continuing these rituals cannot be reduced to economy. The true reasons are more complex. They include taste, quality, pleasure, custom, and camaraderie. It's better, they say, when you do it together.

Twenty years ago, everyone agrees, there were more gardens, more people spending summer nights under the arbors, more families making wine. Now the old ones can't keep up, and the young choose not to. Many grown children live in apartments upstairs or nearby; they're around often, but few work in the family's garden or start their own. The store is near, and the cantina is free. "You can't say no to them," sighs Bianca Venditti.

The neighborhood is changing fast. Now many backyards lie fallow, and once fertile vacant lots sell for outlandish prices. There is more traffic, more business, condos, renters. "Even Italian yuppies," laments Carmella Farina, whose lovely ornamental plot was on Newton's 300th anniversary garden tour this spring.

Some of the old ways persist. The festival of the Madonna Del Carmina is still celebrated in mid-July with firecrackers and barbecues and people pinning dollar bills to the statue of the Madonna as it is carried through the streets. There are fig trees, brought across as scions in immigrants' pockets 60 years ago, which still bear fruit. But few expect the ancient, loving ways of the land to survive here in force much longer.

About this, little is said. Antoinette D'Agostino put it this way: "In winter we may worry about changes, but the summer is too short and sweet to be sad."

AMERICANS SUPPORT NEW  
CHILD CARE POLICY

## HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, a major finding of a nationally representative survey of voters revealed that "a majority of Americans think of child care as an urgent need in the country today, and express strong support for governmental initiatives to assure parents of the availability of affordable, quality child care services." The survey, conducted by pollster Martilla & Kiley, Inc., was sponsored last month by the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and the Children's Defense Fund to assess attitudes about child care services in America. Given the increased economic need for families to work, and the critically short supply of affordable, safe child care options, this finding should escalate the momentum to improve child care policy.

The survey also found that:

Eighty-six percent of all American voters consider the need for affordable child care to be an important issue.

Seventy-four percent of all voters believe it is difficult for parents to obtain affordable and quality child care; 3 percent say there are simply not enough available child care services to keep up with the demand.

Seventy-three percent believe working families require affordable child care because it is a financial necessity for both parents to work.

Seventy-five percent feel that the Federal Government should establish minimal health and safety standards for child care facilities.

A majority—63 percent—believe the Federal Government should develop policies to help make child care more available and affordable; 83 percent of working mothers feel this way, as well as 59 percent of Americans who are not raising children.

Sixty percent of all voters favor the "Act for Better Child Care"; 73 percent of all voters favor assisting both middle- and low-income families obtain affordable child care services.

In 1984, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families conducted a yearlong child care investigation, which documented that the demand for quality, affordable child care was outstripping the demand. Almost 4 years later, as this survey demonstrates, awareness about the child care crisis has reached new heights. I urge my colleagues to make special note of these findings, which reflect the concerns of those who will be casting their ballots in November.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO COUNCILMAN EDD TUTTLE

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 11, 1988*

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who I am proud to call a colleague, Long Beach City Councilman Edd Tuttle. Edd is leaving the city council on July 18, 1988, after 10 years of service to the city. He will be honored at a farewell dinner on July 13, 1988.

Edd Tuttle was born and raised in Long Beach, CA, and has dedicated his life thus far to his community. He is a graduate of Jordan High School and attended UCLA, Chico State University, and received a teaching credential from the University of Southern California. In 1978, Edd was elected to the Long Beach City Council and has represented the citizens of the eighth district of Long Beach since that time. He has devoted his time, energy, and talents to making Long Beach a better place to live.

Despite his extraordinary time commitment to the city council, Edd has found time to devote himself to many civic organizations. He was the vice president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce from 1972 to 1973, the vice president of the Kiwanis Club in 1975, the year he won the Kiwanian of the Year Award, a member of the White House Conference on Families in 1979, and the vice-mayor of Long Beach in 1987. He is currently a member of the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission and Airport Affairs Committee, and the president of Long Beach HUSH, a citizens' organization of opponents of increased

flights at Long Beach Airport, which he founded in 1979. In addition to this long list of accomplishments, Edd teaches photography at Long Beach Community College and Compton College.

Edd Tuttle is the epitome of a public servant. He is respected by his community, friends, and family for his devotion to the city of Long Beach. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our warmest congratulations to Edd on this special occasion. We wish Edd, his wife Nancy, and his children, Matthew and Joshua all the best in the years to come.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE DEPOSITORY LIBRARY SYSTEM

**HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 11, 1988*

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt once said:

The only sure bulwark of continuing liberty is a government strong enough to protect the interests of the people, and a people strong enough and well enough informed to maintain its sovereign control over its government.

These wise words bring to mind the importance of the Depository Library System which is administered by the Government Printing Office, and overseen by the Joint Committee on Printing, which I have the privilege to chair. Through the Depository Library System, nearly 1,400 libraries, spread across every State and every congressional district, are able to receive any Government publications they choose, free of charge. These libraries in turn allow the general public to use the valuable information presented in these publications, thereby contributing substantially to an informed citizenry.

In order to aid the libraries in this important task, in recent years the Joint Committee on Printing has urged the use of new electronic technologies that may more quickly, efficiently, and economically deliver Government information to Depository Libraries. Toward that end, the Government Printing Office, in conjunction with the Joint Committee, has produced a plan to test the use of some of these technologies.

Briefly, the plan includes five separate projects. In three projects, information products will be recorded in compact disk-read only memory [CD-ROM] format for distribution to libraries. These three include census data, the final CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and an Environmental Protection Agency compilation of toxic substances that are being released to the environment. In two other projects, a limited number of libraries will be provided access to existing Government computer data bases in lieu of distributing paper copies of the information. Specifically, the Economic Bulletin Board maintained by the Department of Commerce, and a Department of Energy collection of scientific and technical reports will be tested in this fashion. All these projects will be evaluated to assess their feasibility, efficiency, and practicality. Those projects that demonstrate value will be adapted for use with other products.

Before proceeding with implementation however, we are soliciting commentary from all who may have constructive suggestions to facilitate these promising efforts. Though the plan already has been widely circulated to Government agencies and the library and information community, we hope this notice will draw the attention of those we may have missed. Therefore, any Member or constituent wishing to receive a copy of the plan for the purpose of commenting should contact the Joint Committee on Printing. As we are anxious to proceed with this effort, comments should be submitted to the committee by August 22, 1988.

#### ENERGY AND ANWR

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 11, 1988*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues are aware of our energy dependence upon other nations, and the fact that the picture is not looking any brighter for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, legislation before the Congress to open to environmentally sound oil and gas leasing the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in my district—the State of Alaska—is the bright spot in terms of responding to this growing international threat. Today I submit for the RECORD an article from the Des Moines Register, which underscores the need for prompt action by the Congress on this subject. Because of the vast support nationwide for this legislation, I will do this daily.

[By the Des Moines Register (IA) May 12, 1987]

#### More Oil From Alaska?

Congress has before it a recommendation from the Interior Department that part of the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve on the north coast of Alaska be opened for oil exploration and, potentially, production. The plan is strongly opposed by environmental groups and faces an uncertain fate.

According to Interior, preliminary studies show a 95-percent chance of finding 600 million barrels of oil (equal to about 10 weeks of total U.S. production and 5 weeks of U.S. consumption); and a 5-percent chance of finding 9.5 billion barrels (equal to about 3 years of U.S. production and 1½ years of consumption).

Is this worth the environmental cost? The answer depends on the size of the cost. Numbers and speculation are abundant, solid knowledge scarce.

The refuge is 19 million acres in area, about the size of South Carolina, and less than one-tenth of it is proposed for exploration. If oil is found, probably about 15,000 acres will be taken up with pumps, wells, machinery and buildings.

The big environmental concern is for caribou herds. In the bigger Prudhoe Bay oil fields, 100 miles distant, the caribou herds have increased since the start-up of the Alaska Pipeline a decade ago.

(Canadian concern for the caribou, which migrate between the two countries, is uncharitably if plausibly attributed by oil companies to a Canadian concern over selling



less oil to the United States if the new field proves a bonanza.)

Construction of the 1,000-mile Alaska Pipeline was a major environmental worry. For better or worse, it's there now, ready to carry the output of the proposed new field with construction of only a fairly small feeder line.

The industry's hope is that production in the wildlife refuge will compensate for a while for the falling production at Prudhoe Bay.

Environmentalists want Congress to put the wildlife refuge off limits for oil production, and they want the administration to work harder on energy conservation and alternative fuels.

Conservation and alternatives deserve much more attention than they have been getting. But, since the environmental costs of the Alaska Pipeline and Prudhoe Bay have been less than feared, and already paid, this new, smaller project, too, could very well be more beneficial than harmful.

#### SISTER KATHLEEN CLARK ONE OF AMERICA'S UNSUNG HEROES

##### HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell you about an incredible woman from my home State of Arizona. She is Sister Kathleen Clark from Tucson. Sister Clark was featured in this week's Newsweek as one of "America's Unsung Heroes" because of her integrity and courage in opening up a nursery crisis center. Fifteen years ago, she saw a need for a crisis shelter for abused infants. With \$7 to her name and a handful of volunteers she leased a rundown building and began to renovate and create the Casa de los Ninos.

With Sister Clark's hard work and dedication, Casa de los Ninos grew from one building to four. It is now comprised of two residence houses, one school house, and one administration house. The budget has grown from \$17 to \$1.2 million plus. The crisis nursery is financed almost solely by volunteer contributions from the Tucson community. The staff of volunteers has grown from a few to more than 250 regular volunteers.

Sister Clark is known for her incredible talent of motivating all different kinds of people that each have their own special skill to work together for a common cause, namely the Casa. What used to be just a shelter for abused children has expanded to offer much more. The center offers counseling for parents and children and parenting skills workshops. It also offers a home for children that have no extended family to care for them while their parents are in the hospital, and for the children of homeless families. For 14 years Sister Clark, a former nurse, has been the executive administrator, but due to her unfortunate health circumstances last year she resigned and holds the position of founding director emeritus. She still conducts fundraisers for her home and is responsible for the public relations.

Sister Clark is well respected in our community and nationwide for her many years and hard work in public service. This is evident in

her long list of awards and honors. Just to mention a few, she was awarded the Jefferson Award in 1978, the Women of the Year from Tucson Ad Club in 1974, the Volunteer Service Award from St. Mary's the Outstanding Citizen of Tucson Award in 1974, and in 1984 she was awarded the Spirit of Arizona Award.

Sister Clark has been characterized by those she works with a person with true grit. Some refer to her as Mother Theresa because of her heavenly sacrifices and dedication. She is intelligent, warm, caring, individual who I'm proud to salute.

#### BEATRICE TAGLY PEREZ

##### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud Beatrice Tagly Perez, an outstanding leader in the south Texas community. The accomplishments of this motivated lady are great and, I believe, worthy of recognition.

Mrs. Perez, a native of Robstown, TX, has definitely played a major role in educating not only our elderly but also our young in one of America's most precious rights which is our right to vote. She is known as one of south Texas' best "get out the vote" organizers and has played a major role in helping many Hispanics achieve numerous elected offices.

She has encouraged all citizens, no matter what color, age, or handicap, to take their voting rights seriously. I believe that Mrs. Perez is responsible for the record numbers of voters who have registered to vote in south Texas. Consequently, she is responsible for the growing number of Hispanics who, for the first time, are using their voting privilege to elect other Hispanics to public office. Her personal involvement in State and local races has played an important role in gaining recognition of Hispanic voting power.

Changing things is what Beatrice Perez is all about. She received a Presidential appointment to the Selective Service Board of Robstown, TX, giving Hispanic input into the local Selective Service process. She affected change in the lives of those she worked to help through the United Way, and the American Red Cross. This lady believes that helping those in real need, whether as a VISTA volunteer or through volunteering time at the San Pedro Neighborhood Center in Robstown, changes lives. And in the end, this helps make a community a better place to live.

Mrs. Perez has changed our community. In Robstown, we have a landmark for war veterans and that landmark is there because of the efforts of Beatrice Perez. Her leadership within the American G.I. Forum and the American G.I. Forum for Women has raised community awareness of the important role Hispanic war veterans have played in serving their country. As vice president of the Mexican American Democrats of Nueces County, Mrs. Perez worked to increase Hispanic loyalty to the Democratic Party.

Beatrice Perez is one of those rare people who is not content with the status quo. When

she sees the need for change, for improvement, she has the ability to motivate people to get things done. She is not afraid of change; Beatrice Perez is not afraid to take on a challenge. May we all have such courage.

#### SUPPORT H.R. 4715, THE SHOW HORSE PROTECTION ACT, 1988

##### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, recently, I introduced legislation, H.R. 4715, that would override the USDA's new ruling regarding pads on showhorses. I have bred horses for many years and firmly believe that there is no reason whatsoever to sore or maim an animal. If properly placed, a pad that is only up to half the length of the horse's natural toe should not cause any sore and can even be a therapeutic, absorbent buffer between the horse's hoof and shoe.

The length of the natural hoof of the horse is important in the use of pads. Due to the varying sizes of different breeds, ages and uses of horses it is inappropriate to set a strict limit on an acceptable pad length to be used with a particular hoof. A pad that is no longer than one-third of the total length of a horse's natural foot and pad, excluding the shoe, cannot reasonably be expected to cause the horse to suffer physical pain, distress, inflammation or lameness when walking, trotting, or moving. My bill proposes that a protective pad of 50 percent the length of the horse's natural hoof be allowable.

Pads protect the hoof from abrasions or penetration from uneven surfaces. They are cushioning for working out on hard surfaces. Pads keep the natural angle of the foot and pastern. They compensate for foot and limb abnormalities.

H.R. 4715 not only keeps horsemen from abusing a horse's hoof and limb, but also keeps the Secretary from ever barring or putting unreasonable restrictions on pad usage by limiting him from barring any pad that is not prohibited by this act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT

##### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to reauthorize the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 for 5 more years.

This highly successful program is designed to enhance the Nation's capabilities in the water resources area at the Federal, State, and local levels. It does this through a nationwide system of water resources research institutes and a competitive national program for research grants.

The purpose of this program is to ensure that we have highly trained water resources professionals and well-planned research programs to develop practical solutions to the Nation's water and water-related problems. These programs are our insurance policy for the future. They are there to help us as we continue to expand and make more intensive use of our water resources, while, at the same time, those resources remain threatened by pollution and depletion.

The Water Resources Research Act is based on a cooperative approach to solving the water problems of this country. State, local, and Federal levels of government come together to seek solutions—and, equally important in times of budgetary limits—jointly fund much of the work done under the auspices of this act.

In short, this is an important program deserving of reauthorization. I urge all of my colleagues in Congress to join with me in supporting this bill.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE THERAPEUTIC RECREATION DEPARTMENT OF RANCHO LOS AMIGOS MEDICAL CENTER

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 11, 1988*

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Recreation Therapy Department at Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center. They will be celebrating "National Therapeutic Recreation Week" at a ceremony on July 13, 1988. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say a few words about this special program.

Therapeutic recreation is a relatively new field. The idea of recreation and leisure as therapy was realized several years ago, and has seen unprecedented success in practice. Traditionally, therapeutic recreation has been used at rehabilitation hospitals, and community recreation facilities, but now it has expanded to substance abuse facilities, nursing homes, mental health centers, and senior citizen centers. The success of this type of therapy has been helpful in learning more about the emotional and psychological problems and processes of human beings. Through recreation therapy, we have learned what we have always taken for granted: Human beings need leisure.

The Recreational Therapy Department at Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center serves a great many people and seeks to help people with functional limitations develop and maintain a leisure lifestyle. These services are extremely personal and are designed to maximize the emotional, physical, mental, and social abilities of those who might be limited in those capacities.

The Department of Therapeutic Recreation at Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center has been a tremendous success thus far. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our warmest congratulations to the staff of the department for their hard work and devotion as we celebrate

"National Therapeutic Recreation Week." We wish the department and the rest of the staff at Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center all the best in the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN

**HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 6, 1988*

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Honorable Gladys Noon Spellman, who died on June 19, after a long and grave illness.

I had the privilege of serving with Congresswoman Spellman on the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, where she participated in all of the legislative hearings and drafting sessions conducted by the committee, with a deep concern for the well-being of the American people during these deliberations. She also was a member of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, of which I am honored to serve as chairman, and she compiled a splendid record of excellence and achievement as a member of the subcommittee.

Congresswoman Spellman began her career in public service as a member of the Prince Georges County Board of Commissioners in 1962. She became chairman of the board after her reelection in 1966. Appointed by President Johnson to serve on the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, she also served on the board of directors of the National Association of Regional Councils, the Democratic Advisory Committee on Elected Officials, the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, and the Governor's Commission on Functions of Government.

Gladys Spellman also served as the president of the National Association of Counties, a member of the National Labor-Management Relations Service, as vice chairman of the Governor's Commission to Determine the State's Role in Financing Public Education, as chairman of the Maryland State Comprehensive Health Planning Advisory Council, as chairman of the board of trustees of Prince Georges General Hospital from 1962-70, as chairman of the Washington Suburban Transit Commission, and as a board member of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority. She was elected in 1971 to membership on Prince Georges' first county council.

Elected to the 94th Congress in 1974, she ably represented her constituents from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland for three terms. She was a founding member of the Congresswoman's Caucus, and served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, where she was a champion of the rights and interests of Federal employees.

Congresswoman Spellman was a dedicated American who devoted her life to public service, and Mrs. Annunzio and I extend our deepest sympathy to her husband, Reuben, her

sons, Stephen and Richard, her daughter, Dana, and the other members of her family who survive her.

#### LEGISLATION TO EXPAND THE SUPPLY OF LOW-COST AFFORDABLE HOUSING

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 11, 1988*

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a bill to expand the supply of low-cost affordable housing in this country. An MIT study estimated that the United States will lack 7.5 million low-cost units by the turn of the century and that nearly 19 million Americans will be faced with the prospect of homelessness. I have been joined in introducing the bill by over 20 of my colleagues in the House and a large number of organizations across the country. What follows is a list of original cosponsors of my bill, H.R. 4990, and a partial list of groups that are supporting it.

#### LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. Nicholas Mavroules, Mr. Gary Ackerman, Mr. Peter Rodino, Mr. Andrew Jacobs, Mr. Ronald Dellums, Mr. John Conyers, Mr. Louis Stokes, Mr. Walter Fauntroy, Mr. Mike Espy, Mr. John Lewis, Mr. Howard Berman, Mr. Floyd Flake, Mr. Ted Weiss, Mr. Albert Bustamante, Mr. Kenneth Gray, Mr. Charles Hayes, Mr. Major Owens, Mr. Bob Traxler, Mr. Chester Atkins, Ms. Nancy Pelosi.

The following organizations have endorsed the Affordable Housing Act:

ACCESS, Inc., Akron, OH.  
ACCR, Akron, OH.  
ACLU of Kentucky, Louisville, KY.  
ACORN, Memphis, TN.  
ACORN, New Orleans, LA.  
Action, Inc., Muncie, IN.  
Adequate Housing for Missourians, St. Louis, MO.  
Ad Hoc Committee for Shelter, Mt. Clemens, MI.  
Advocate, CDC, Philadelphia, PA.  
Affordable Housing Advocate, Cambridge, MA.  
Ahimsa Community, Voluntown, CT.  
Akron-Camton Regional Foodbank, Akron, OH.  
Akron Coalition for Community Re-Investment, Akron, OH.  
Alaska Self-Help, Anchorage, AK.  
Albany Friends Meeting, Albany, NY.  
Albuquerque Union of the Homeless, Albuquerque, NM.  
Allanthus, West Newton, MA.  
American Dream Homes, Inc., Atlanta, GA.  
American Friends Service Committee, Cambridge, MA.  
American Friends Service Committee, Miami, FL.  
American Friends Service Committee, Northampton, MA.  
American Friends Service Committee, St. Petersburg, FL.  
American Individual and Group Home Health Care Assoc., Inc., Hyattsville, MD.  
American Red Cross, Capital Area Chapter, Tallahassee, FL.  
American Red Cross, Hillsborough, AL.  
American Red Cross, Tallahassee, FL.



Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, DC.  
 Amity House, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Ann Arbor Tenants Union, Ann Arbor, MI.  
 A Place In The Sun, Houston, TX.  
 Apostolic Life Community.  
 Archdiocese of Louisville, Louisville, KY.  
 Archdiocese of Mobile, Mobile, AL.  
 Architects 269, Atlanta, GA.  
 ARISE, Springfield, MA.  
 Arkansas Conference of Churches and Synagogues, Little Rock, AR.  
 ASAP, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Associated Catholic Charities CARE Center, New Orleans, LA.  
 Associated Students of Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI.  
 Austin Homeward Bound, Austin, TX.  
 Austin Tenants Council, Austin, TX.  
 Bainbridge House, Philadelphia, PA.  
 Baltimore Union of the Homeless, Baltimore, MD.  
 Baptist Peace Fellowship, Memphis, TN.  
 Baptist Peacemakers, Louisville, KY.  
 Barberton-Norton Peace Studies Group, Akron, OH.  
 Battered Women's Shelter, Akron, OH.  
 Beaufort/Jasper EOC, Beaufort, SC.  
 Bellport, Hagerman, East Patchogue Alliance, Bellport, NY.  
 Bethany House, Cincinnati, OH.  
 Bethany, House, Olive Hill, KY.  
 Bethlehem Center, Inc., Jackson, MS.  
 Bethlehem Haven of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA.  
 Betterway, Miami, FL.  
 BHEP Alliance, Bellport, NY.  
 Birmingham Health Care for the Homeless, Birmingham, AL.  
 Birmingham Urban League, Birmingham, AL.  
 Blachland Neighborhood Center, Austin, TX.  
 Blackfeet Housing Authority, Browning, MT.  
 Bloomfield Tenants Organization, Bloomfield, NJ.  
 Bluegrass Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Lexington, KY.  
 Bolton Refuge House, Eau Claire, WI.  
 Boone County Human Development Corp., Columbia, MO.  
 Boston Food Bank, Boston, MA.  
 BOTS, Bronx, NY.  
 Boulder Homeless Shelter, Boulder, CO.  
 Bread and Roses, Birmingham, AL.  
 Bread and Roses Housing Trust, Lawrence, MA.  
 Bread for the World, Tallahassee, FL.  
 Brethren House, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Brewster Dougless Public Housing, Detroit, MI.  
 Bristol Emergency Shelter and Housing Coalition, Inc., Bristol, CT.  
 Bucks County Housing Group, Langhorne, PA.  
 Cabrillo Economic Development Corp., Saticoy, CA.  
 CALC, Chattanooga, TN.  
 Cambridge Tenants Union, Cambridge, MA.  
 Camden, Lutheran Parish, Camden, NJ.  
 Camden Shelter Coalition, Camden, NJ.  
 Camillus House, Miami, FL.  
 Campus Ministry, Winter Park, FL.  
 Capital Area Community Action Agency, Tallahassee, FL.  
 Capitol Lunch, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 Carolina Community Project, Charlotte, NC.  
 Casa Maria, Milwaukee, WI.  
 Casa Maria, Tucson, AZ.  
 Cathalis Human Development Office, Grand Rapids, MI.

Cathedral Crisis Ministries, New York, NY.  
 Cathedral of St. John, Providence, RI.  
 Cathedral of the Assumption, Louisville, KY.  
 Catholic Charities, Jackson, MS.  
 Catholic Charities, Minneapolis, MN.  
 Catholic Charities, New York, NY.  
 Catholic Charities, Ventura, CA.  
 Catholic Commission, Akron, OH.  
 Catholic Commission—Southern Region, Wooster, OH.  
 Catholic for Housing, Inc., Arlington, VA.  
 Catholic Human Development Office, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 Catholic Service Center, Mobile, AL.  
 Catholic Social Services, Chattanooga, TN.  
 Catholic Social Services, Knoxville, TN.  
 Catholic Worker House, San Antonio, TX.  
 Catholic Worker House, Denver, CO.  
 Catholic Worker House, Des Moines, IA.  
 Catholic Worker House, Memphis, TN.  
 CCC Shelters, Stone Mountain, GA.  
 CCH, Forest Park, IL.  
 Center City Churches—Soup n' Services, Hartford, CT.  
 Center for Accessible Living, Louisville, KY.  
 Center for Human Resources, Port Huron, MI.  
 Central City Churches, Inc., Milwaukee, WI.  
 CIA Action Committee, Chapel Hill, NC.  
 Central Mississippi, Inc., Winona, MS.  
 Central Mississippi, Legal Services, Jackson, MS.  
 Central Missouri Food Bank Network, Columbia, MO.  
 Central Services for the Homeless, Birmingham, AL.  
 CEOC, Inc., Cambridge, MA.  
 Chapel of Christian Love, Atlanta, GA.  
 Charles Drew Local Development Corp., Brooklyn, NY.  
 Chattanooga Human Service Dept., Chattanooga, TN.  
 Chattanooga Peace Center, Chattanooga, TN.  
 Chenango Housing Improvement Program, Inc.  
 Chester Community Improvement Project, Chester, PA.  
 Chicago Coalition for the Homeless, Chicago, IL.  
 Chicago/Gary Area Union of the Homeless, Chicago, IL.  
 Chicago Gray Panthers, Chicago, IL.  
 Chicano Family Center, Houston, TX.  
 Children's Defense Fund, Jackson, MS.  
 Chinese Community Housing Corp., San Francisco, CA.  
 Christian Community Action Agency, New Haven, CT.  
 Christians for Urban Justice, Dorchester, MA.  
 Christians United for a Compassionate Government, St. Louis, MO.  
 CHUM Emergency Shelter, Duluth, MN.  
 Church of God, Atlanta, GA.  
 Church Women United, Pinellas Park, FL.  
 Citizens Against Spousal Assault, Columbia, MD.  
 Citizens Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Houston, TX.  
 City Bureau of Relief, Chattanooga, TN.  
 Citizens Committee for Children, New York, NY.  
 City of Atlanta, GA.  
 City of Cleveland, OH—Community Relations Board.  
 City of Miami Police Dept., Miami, FL.  
 CLCC, Cincinnati, OH.  
 Cleveland Friends Meeting, Cleveland, OH.

Cleveland Health Care for the Homeless, Cleveland, OH.  
 Coalition for the Homeless of Orlando, Inc., Orlando, FL.  
 Columbia Housing Corp., Columbia, MD.  
 Columbus Homeless Shelter, Columbus, IN.  
 Columbus House Inc., New Haven, CT.  
 Columbus Neighborhood Housing Services, Columbus, OH.  
 Columbus Tenants Union, Columbus, OH.  
 Commission on Aging for Senior Iowans, Davenport, IA.  
 Committee on Human Shelter Emergency, Cambridge, MA.  
 Community Action Commission, Madison, WI.  
 Community Action Committee, Knoxville, TN.  
 Community Action—Wayne/Medina, Wooster, OH.  
 Community Church of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH.  
 Community Development Corp., Brownsville, TX.  
 Community Housing Improvement Program, Chico, CA.  
 Community Kitchen, Chapel Hill, NC.  
 Community Kitchen, Chattanooga, TN.  
 Community Kitchen, Inc., Columbus, OH.  
 Community Kitchen, Lexington, KY.  
 Community Meal Program, Madison, WI.  
 Community Renewal Society, Chicago, IL.  
 Community Research and Development, Independence, MO.  
 Community Service Foundation, Clearwater, FL.  
 Community Service Society of New York, New York, NY.  
 Community Support, Louisville, KY.  
 Concerned Citizens for Affordable Housing, Austin, TX.  
 Concerned Citizens for Justice, Chattanooga, TN.  
 Concerned Citizens of North Camden, NJ.  
 Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Hartford, CT.  
 Connecticut Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights, Hartford, CT.  
 Connecticut Coalition for the Homeless.  
 Consumer Party, Memphis, TN.  
 Contact Food and Shelter Clearinghouse, Oklahoma City, OK.  
 Cooperative Urban Minister Center, Washington, DC.  
 CORE Service, Inc., Decatur, GA.  
 Coretto Community, Denver, CO.  
 Council for Disability Rights, Chicago, IL.  
 County of Wayne WRO, Detroit, MI.  
 Covenant Presbyterian Church, West Des Moines, IA.  
 Created for Caring, Bay City, MI.  
 Crisis Assistance Ministry, Charlotte, NC.  
 Crisis Center Food Bank, Iowa City, IA.  
 Cross Country Currents, Clearwater, FL.  
 Cross Road Correctional Ministries, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 Crossroads Urban Center, Salt Lake City, UT.  
 Darlington County CAA, Hartsville, SC.  
 Day House Catholic Worker, Omaha, NE.  
 D.C. Mutual Housing Assn. Inc., Washington, DC.  
 Degode Ministries, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 Dept. of Health and Rehabilitation Service, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Dept. of Public Welfare, Somerville, MA.  
 Dept. of Social Concerns, Columbus, OH.  
 Des Moines Coalition for the Homeless, Des Moines, IA.  
 Detroit/Wayne County Union of the Homeless, Detroit, MI.  
 DIC of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH.  
 Dignity Housing, Philadelphia, PA.

Divine Word Seminary, Dubuque, IA.  
 Domestic Abuse and Rape Crisis Center, Belvedere, NJ.  
 Don Bosco Community Center, Kansas City, MO.  
 Drop-In Center on Elm, Cincinnati, OH.  
 Duplin County Services for the Aged, Kenansville, NC.  
 Dwelling Place, Inc., Grand Rapids, MI.  
 East Akron Neighborhood Development Corp., Akron, OH.  
 East Side Catholic Shelter, Cleveland, OH.  
 Eastminster Presbyterian Hunger Task Force, Akron, OH.  
 Eastside Improvement Society, New York, NY.  
 Economic Justice Advocates, Des Moines, IA.  
 Edgehill United Methodist Church, Nashville, TN.  
 El Centro Catholic Social Services, Camden, NJ.  
 Elizabeth Coalition to House the Homeless, Elizabeth, NJ.  
 Emergency Alliance for Homeless Families and Children, New York, NY.  
 Emergency Homeless Program, Akron, OH.  
 Emergency Residence Project, Des Moines, IA.  
 Emergency Shelter Services, Benton Harbor, MI.  
 Emmanuel, Inc., Haverhill, MA.  
 Episcopal Church Center, New York, NY.  
 Episcopal House of Prayer, Tampa, FL.  
 Equal Justice Foundation, Davenport, IA.  
 Equal Opportunity Atlanta, Atlanta, GA.  
 Essex County Right to Housing, Newark, NJ.  
 Essex County Sane/Freeze, Montclair, NJ.  
 F.A. of Central Florida, Inc., Apopka, FL.  
 Fairness and Dignity for the Homeless.  
 Family and Children's Services, Inc., Stamford, CT.  
 Family Care Center, St. Louis, MO.  
 Family Consultation Service, Atlanta, GA.  
 Feed the Children, Oklahoma City, OK.  
 Fellowship of Reconciliation, Louisville, KY.  
 Feminist Planners and Designers Group, Los Angeles, CA.  
 Feminist Task Force, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Firehouse Shelter, Birmingham, AL.  
 First Call for Help, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 First Christian Church—PATCH, Des Moines, IA.  
 First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, Cambridge, MA.  
 First Church Shelter, Cambridge, MA.  
 First Presbyterian Church Women's Hospitality House, Birmingham, AL.  
 Florida Greens, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Florida IMPACT, Tallahassee, FL.  
 Florida IMPACT, Tampa, FL.  
 Florida Low Income Housing Coalition, Tallahassee, FL.  
 Ft. Worth Alliance for Justice, Ft. Worth, TX.  
 Francis House, Omaha, NE.  
 Free Store/Food Bank, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.  
 Fresh Start, Inc., Cleveland, OH.  
 Friends for the Homeless, New Orleans, LA.  
 Friends Meeting, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Friends of the Homeless, Columbus, OH.  
 Friends of the Homeless, New Orleans, LA.  
 Friendship House Association, Omak, WA.  
 Friendship House Shelter, Portland, ME.  
 Genesis House Shelter for the Homeless, Memphis, TN.  
 Gladys House, Lexington, VA.

Golden Gate Baptist Church, Dallas, TX.  
 Grace Hill Settlement House, St. Louis, MO.  
 Grace Hill Shelter, St. Louis, MO.  
 Grace Hill Senior Commons, St. Louis, MO.  
 Greater Birmingham Ministries, Birmingham, AL.  
 Greater Boston Union of the Homeless, Boston, MA.  
 Greater Cincinnati Coalition for the Homeless, Cincinnati, OH.  
 Greater Kansas City Housing Information Center, Kansas City, MO.  
 Green Community Services, Waterbury, CT.  
 Greensboro Urban Ministries, Greensboro, NC.  
 Guilford Park Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, NC.  
 Gulfcoast Legal Services, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Habitat for Humanity, Buffalo, NY.  
 Habitat for Humanity—West Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, PA.  
 Harbor for the Homeless, Beloit, WI.  
 Harcatas Tri-County CAO, Cadiz, OH.  
 Harris County Hospital District, Houston, TX.  
 Haven of Rest Ministries, Inc., Akron, OH.  
 HCMC, Louisville, KY.  
 Healing Hands Health Care Services, Oklahoma City, OK.  
 Health Care for the Homeless, Cleveland, OH.  
 Health Council of South Florida, Miami, FL.  
 Heartly House, Inc., Frederick, MD.  
 Heartside Ministry, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 Helen Mitchell House, Hadley, MA.  
 Helen Ross McNabb Center, Knoxville, TN.  
 Helping Hand Outreach.  
 Helping Hands for the Homeless and Hungry, Rye, NY.  
 Highland Park Welfare Rights Organization, Highland Park, IL.  
 Hill Memorial Center, Joliet, IL.  
 Hinds County Human Resource Agency, Jackson, MS.  
 Holy Family Door Ministry, Omaha, NE.  
 Holy Family Home, Tallahassee, FL.  
 Holy Family Parish, Stow, OH.  
 Holy Name High Covent, Worcester, MA.  
 HOME, Inc., Des Moines, IA.  
 Homefront '88, Boston, MA.  
 Homeless, Center, Kansas City, MO.  
 Homeless Emergency Project, Clearwater, FL.  
 Homeless Information and Assistance Center, Kansas City, MO.  
 Homeless Project—Broadlawns Medical Center, Des Moines, IA.  
 Homeless Information Exchange, Washington, DC.  
 Hope House, New Orleans, LA.  
 HOPE, Inc., Nashville, TN.  
 Hospitality House, Boone, NC.  
 Hospitality House, Hinckley, ME.  
 Hospitality House Catholic Worker, Chicago, IL.  
 HOTEL, Inc., Bowling Green, KY.  
 House of Bread, Inc., Hartford, CT.  
 Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc., Topeka, KS.  
 Housing and Vocational Empowerment (HAVE), Montclair, NJ.  
 Housing Assistance Center, Buffalo, NY.  
 Housing Authority of Birmingham District, Birmingham, AL.  
 Housing Information Center, Kansas City, MO.  
 Housing Justice Campaign, Bronx, NY.  
 Housing Law Reform Project, Ann Harbor, MI.

Housing Support, Inc., Akron, OH.  
 Housing Task Force, Everett, MA.  
 Houston/Harris County Coalition for the Homeless, Houston, TX.  
 Howard Area Community Center, Chicago, IL.  
 Human Development Corp., St. Louis, MO.  
 Human Needs Center, Hartford, CT.  
 Human Rights Committee, Campus Y, Chapel Hill, NC.  
 Hunger Action, Tampa, FL.  
 ICCAP, Indiana, PA.  
 Illinois Coalition for the Homeless, Springfield, IL.  
 Illinois Migrant Council, Chicago, IL.  
 Immaculate Conception Church, Hartford, CT.  
 Immanuel Community, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Immokalee Friendship House, Immokalee, FL.  
 Independence House, Inc., Hyannis, MA.  
 Inner City Christian Federation, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 Inner City Law Center, Los Angeles, CA.  
 Institute of Cultural Affairs, Oklahoma City, OK.  
 Inter-Church Council of Greater Cleveland, Cleveland, OH.  
 Interfaith Assembly, New York, NY.  
 Interfaith Council for the Homeless, Summit, NJ.  
 Interfaith Hospitality House.  
 Interfaith Hospitality for the Homeless, Maplewood, NJ.  
 Interfaith Housing Association of Westport, Westport, CT.  
 Interfaith, Inc., Atlanta, GA.  
 International Guest House, Washington, DC.  
 International Youth Hostel, Boston, MA.  
 INVEST, Alquiers, LA.  
 Jackson-Hinds Comp. Health Center, Jackson, MS.  
 Jail Ministry, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 JRS Mental Health Authority, Birmingham, AL.  
 JCCEO CAP Agency, Birmingham, AL.  
 Jefferson Street Baptist Chapel, Louisville, KY.  
 Jeremiah House.  
 Jesus House, Oklahoma City, OK.  
 Jewish Council on Urban Affairs, Chicago, IL.  
 Job With Peace, Boston, MA.  
 JUC of Cleveland, Cleveland, OH.  
 Just Peace Committee, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Justice and Peace Office, Apopka, FL.  
 Justice House, Roanoke, VA.  
 Justice Ministries, Inc., Memphis, TN.  
 Kent Social Services, Kent, OH.  
 Kentucky Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Nicholasville, KY.  
 Kentucky Center for Special Church Services, Louisville, KY.  
 Kentucky Mountain Housing, Manchester, KY.  
 Kentucky Task Force on Hunger, Lexington, KY.  
 Kindred Community.  
 Knoxville CAC, Knoxville, TN.  
 Knoxville Legal Aid Society, Knoxville, TN.  
 Kornomia House, Grand Rapids, MI.  
 La Casa de Puerto Rico, Hartford, CT.  
 L.A. Homeless Health Care Project, Los Angeles, CA.  
 la Samaritaine Community, Madison, WI.  
 Lakewood Peace and Justice Committee, St. Petersburg, FL.  
 Le Puente Home, Alamogordo, CO.  
 League of Hope Emergency Shelter, Nashville, TN.



Learning Alliance, New York, NY.  
 Leavenhouse and Camden Shelter Coalition, Camden, NJ.  
 Legal Action Center for the Homeless, New York, NY.  
 Legal Aid Society, Louisville, KY.  
 Legal Services Coop of Iowa, Des Moines, IA.  
 Little Bonne Femme Baptist Association, Columbia, MO.  
 Little Portion Community, Eureka Springs, AR.  
 Loaves and Fishes, Columbia, MO.  
 Loaves and Fishes, Fort Worth, TX.  
 Louisville Community Design Center, Louisville, KY.  
 Louisville Tenant Union, Louisville, KY.  
 Low Income People Together (LIPT), Cleveland, OH.  
 Luke House, Albany, NY.  
 Lutheran Family and Children Services, St. Louis, MO.

## WORKING TOGETHER TO SOLVE OUR DRUG PROBLEM

### HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, the drug problem plaguing our country is insidious, tragic, and threatening. It touches each of us. Drug abuse may be as close as a family member addicted to cocaine or designer drugs. Remember, drug abuse occurs not only in seedy back alleys. Its occurring in homes tucked neatly behind well-manicured lawns and in schools where classrooms were once disrupted only by the sound of cheerleading practice.

It is not only the abusers that are affected: We are all victims. Drug abuse generates violent crime.

It costs Federal, State, and local governments billions of dollars a year. These billions reflect the cost of the problem not the cost of the prevention or the cure.

Narcotics experts agree that we must stop the flow of illegal drugs into America. This enormous problem requires international cooperation, employing effective drug interdiction.

We cannot do this without acknowledging the overseas drug economy. As stated in a recent WCVB-TV editorial:

The United States needs to develop incentives for farmers in drug-producing countries to grow different crops. Shutting down demand in the United States is essential. But without challenging the cocaine economy, the war on drugs will be a losing battle.

Our other, and most immediate, weapon to fight this battle is education. We must show that illegal drug use leads to the destruction of careers, families, friendships, marriages, and lives. Implementation of a massive education effort must involve our schools, churches, media, community-based organizations, and, above all, parents.

I believe that the Federal Government's assistance is essential in waging our war on drugs. Yet, there continues to be a vast gap between what the Government preaches and what it practices.

Therefore, I have cosponsored and support legislation focusing on international narcotics control, drug interdiction, law enforcement, education and prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and research. Three pieces of legislation that address these issues and that I strongly endorse are the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the Military Drug Interdiction Assistance Act, and the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1987. All of these bills provide a solid foundation from which to develop a coherent and comprehensive national drug policy.

I pledge my greatest efforts in this task and ask each of my colleagues to join me.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, due to a prior commitment to be in California for a legislative matter, I was unable to be present on the June 23, 1988 vote on H.R. 4800, the HUD/independent agencies appropriations for fiscal year 1989. I want to take this opportunity to clarify for the record how I would have voted had I been present.

First of all make no mistake that I support the activities which HUD and the other 12 independent agencies are involved in and I applaud their efforts. However, I also feel that appropriation bills deserve to be carefully analyzed before the moneys are appropriated. With the Federal budget deficit at record levels, the need to use scarce Federal resources more efficiently is of paramount concern. If our Nation is to reduce its runaway deficits, all departments and agencies, including HUD, must be prepared to join together and adopt policies which eliminate wasteful spending. Therefore, with respect to appropriations, I advocate an across-the-board freeze which keeps these moneys at the same funding level as in previous years.

H.R. 4800 increases the fiscal year 1988 level by a staggering \$2.4 billion, which is \$1.0 billion above the President's fiscal year 1989 budget request. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that enactment of this legislation will result in outlays of over \$34.8 billion in fiscal year 1989 alone. Mr. Speaker, as an advocate of fiscal responsibility, I cannot with a good conscience, and would not had I been present, vote for this type of irresponsible spending.

In addition, I would have supported the Walker amendment which prohibits use of appropriated funds in any workplace that is not drug-free and requires applicants for Federal funds to certify that they will provide a drug-free workplace. Such a policy is crucial to moving toward a drug-free America.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE TOPHATTER'S CLUB OF WARREN

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to the Tophatter's Club of Warren, OH, a very special organization in my 17th Congressional District. I am proud to announce that this outstanding club will be celebrating their 50th anniversary with a gala buffet and banquet at Delucia's in Warren on July 16, 1988.

The Tophatter's Club was organized in 1938 from a Sunday school at Grace AME of Warren, and the boys of this club rebuilt a run-down garage into a beautiful clubhouse for their activities. They formed a baseball team that became Trumbull County champions. Their first supervisor was Mr. James Culver, the club's flower is the dandelion, and their emblem is the high silk hat, gloves, and cane.

All 14 of the original club members served in World War Two, and after the war 12 of them returned to Warren and became extraordinary leaders in the community. Most became leaders in the NAACP, the Trumbull County Urban League, the Masonic Lodge, and countless other organizations. The Tophatter's Club is one of the oldest black social, athletic, and civic clubs in Ohio, and it is my most sincere desire that this wonderful club continues for another 50 years. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in paying tribute to the great and noble members of the Tophatter's Club of Warren.

## WADDY, KY, CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. LARRY J. HOPKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition and celebration of a very special birthday observation.

Over 100 years ago, Maj. William L. Waddy donated a plot of land to the Southern Railroad for a right-of-way and a depot.

On that location the Shelby town train station of Waddy was established, soon followed by a post office and eventually a variety of businesses, which have become the proud town of Waddy.

This summer, the good people of Waddy celebrate the centennial of their beloved town.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the town of Waddy stands as a living embodiment of those qualities we proudly label "American."

With population of 300, Waddy is home to the gentle people who treasure friends, family, God and country.

In its 100 years of existence, Waddy has grown into a thriving rural community.

Today Waddy is well-known and recognized for its annual Harvest Festival and the Waddy Harvest Run.

In this day of concrete and steel cities, smog-filled skies and gridlocked highways it is good to know that places like Waddy still exist. It is good to know that the heartland of America remains a place where neighbors are friends, and strangers aren't necessarily enemies; where the community can and does join together for a celebration of its unity.

The spirit of Waddy is the spirit of Main Street, America.

Congratulations to Waddy for its first 100 years, and may the next century be as prosperous and successful for its citizens as the first.

#### IN HONOR OF JOHN POWELL'S CENTENARY CELEBRATION

#### HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues John Powell (1834-1918), who was accorded his American citizenship 100 years ago today, July 7, 1988. Three generations of his descendants, many of whom live in my district, are commemorating his arrival, and are grateful that he chose the United States as his country.

John Powell was born in Beguildy, Wales. He married Ann Williams on December 7, 1859, and in 1881 he, and six of his seven sons immigrated to the United States. He immediately came to Carnegie, PA, and it was there that he lived out the rest of his life. Mr. Powell died on March 31, 1918, and he is buried in Chartiers Cemetery, Carnegie.

Since Mr. Powell's arrival in western Pennsylvania, his five succeeding generations have chosen the area as their home. These succeeding generations include 11 great-grandchildren, 24 great-great grandchildren, and 4 great-great-great grandchildren.

John Powell's descendants are a proud family, and over the years they have contributed significantly to our country and to western Pennsylvania.

#### UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL YOUTH SPORTS PROGRAM ACHIEVES NATIONAL RECOGNITION

#### HON. WALTER F. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, it deeply honors me as the Member of the U.S. Congress representing the nearly three-quarters of a million Americans residing here in the Nation's Capital to commend the National Youth Sports Program—both nationally and locally—for its outstanding record of achievement in positively directing the lives of thousands of our young people. NYSP is the epitome of partnership in action, representing for 20 years now an impressively successful cooperation among the National Collegiate Athletic

Association, the Federal Government, and local educational institutions to design, fund, and implement programs that enhance the physical, intellectual, and social development of disadvantaged girls and boys throughout the Nation.

I am especially pleased and proud to congratulate the NYSP project here at the University of the District of Columbia for its receipt of a "very special commendation" by the national administrators of NYSP, one of only seven programs in the Nation so honored in 1987. This notable recognition among the 135 NYSP programs across the country evidence the exceptional commitment that the UDC program has successfully translated into exceptional results, utilizing athletics, the values of competition, and diverse enrichment experiences to motivate the youth of our neighborhoods to learn the necessary lessons that lead both to self-respect and to a heightened regard for others. I congratulate Dr. Wilmer L. Johnson, UDC's NYSP Project Administrator; Mrs. Lucille W. Hester, the NYSP Project Director here at UDC; and the dozens of NYSP staff members for their dedication and creativity exhibited throughout the years in helping to build one of the strongest summer youth programs in the Nation.

Moreover, it is a distinctive honor that the District of Columbia's NYSP project has been selected as the featured program site for a videotaped production to be distributed among audiences nationwide demonstrating and promoting the values of NYSP for 10- to 16-year-olds who might otherwise find the summer a discouraging, unproductive time. We were indeed pleased to welcome Mrs. Ruth M. Berkey, NYSP's National Program Director from the NCAA's National Headquarters in Mission, KS, as well as the other members of her distinguished party, who visited our community recently to record highlights of UDC's NYSP project. We in the Nation's Capital are so very pleased that about 400 of our young people will be featured in this production demonstrating the successes that NYSP can help engender in the personal, academic, and career development of youth who might otherwise miss out on such positive opportunities.

Finally, let me add a note of further encouragement by commending the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor for recently reporting an amendment to H.R. 4872, providing under title IV of this bill expanded support for the National Youth Sports Program, with special emphasis on NYSP's drug abuse education and prevention component. I will continue to work with my esteemed friend and colleague Congressman GUS HAWKINS, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, to generate support for the passage of this bill endorsing and empowering NYSP to do an even better job in future years to involve our young people in saying "No" to drugs by saying "Yes" to life.

Mrs. Hester, her staff, and the student participants of the District of Columbia's National Youth Sports Program are certainly to be commended for the excellent example they have set for our community and the rest of the Nation. In these days when so much of the news reported about our cities—and our Nation's Capital City, in particular—focuses on the tragedies and the destruction enacted by

and upon our youth, it is like Christmas in the middle of the summer to have hundreds of District of Columbia boys and girls take their well-deserved place in the national spotlight to represent the very best of our community and of our country.

#### A TRIBUTE TO GREG JOSEPH

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Mr. Greg Joseph, a very special resident of my 17th Congressional District. I am pleased to announce that Mr. Joseph will be representing Ohio at the American Legion's Boys Nation Program in Washington, DC, from July 23 to 30. He will be a senator at Boys Nation, after having served as president of the Boys State held at Bowling Green State University.

Greg is a star at Howland High School, where his awe inspiring near perfect grade point average led to his election to the National Honor Society and an academic letter for the 3 straight years. As an outstanding member of the Howland Tigers basketball team, Greg is known as one of the best basketball players in the All-American Athletic Conference. His superior vocal ratings led to his selection to the Acapella Choir Boys Ensemble, and his tireless and devoted work as a Boy Scout will soon result in Greg becoming an Eagle Scout. With all of these amazing accomplishments, it is no surprise that Mr. Joseph was included in Who's Who Among American High School Students.

I will be joining Greg's proud parents—Chuck and Judi Joseph, and his sponsor—American Legion Post 700, in cheering Greg on as he fights for Ohio's rights as a senator at the Boys Nation Program. Greg, you have a bright future ahead of you, and you have all of my best hopes as you become a great success. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in saluting the astounding achievements and dynamic personality of Mr. Greg Joseph.

#### A TRIBUTE TO LIMA, NEW YORK

#### HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Lima, NY, on the occasion of its bicentennial. I would like to share a part of that town's history with my colleagues. Though a town of only 4,000 residents, Lima has had a rich and exciting past.

Lima was settled by the Seneca Indians. The first Europeans came to the area in 1788, led by Paul Davison and Jonathan Gould. The following year a township was created there from the Phelps and Gorham Proprietary. This town, known as Charleston, grew and pros-



pered because of its fertile soil and fortuitous location on the main Albany-Buffalo road. Inns sprang up as Charleston became a popular way station for weary travelers. In 1809, because there was another town by the name of Charleston not far away, the town leaders decided to change the name to Lima. It is likely that they named their new home after the hometown of many of the settlers, Old Lyme, CT. Another possibility is that the town was named after Lima, Peru, as a result of increased awareness of and interest in Latin America at that time.

Lima rose to prominence in the mid-19th century when the Methodist Church selected the town over several others as a site for an institute of higher education. In 1832, the church founded the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, one of the first coeducational institutions in the nation. The seminary developed a statewide reputation, attracting a diverse student body of over 1,000 a year as well as renowned faculty and lecturers. Among the noted graduates of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and natives of Lima, were Henry Jarvis Raymond, who founded the New York Daily Times in 1851, which later became the New York Times, and Kenneth Keating, who served as U.S. Senator from 1959 to 1965. The seminary remained in Lima through the 1940's. Its buildings are now occupied by the Elm Bible Institute.

In 1849, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary spawned another institution in the town, Genesee College, for more advanced studies than were available at the seminary. The college remained in Lima for 20 years. Moving to Syracuse in 1869, this college from Lima became the seed for Syracuse University, founded in 1871.

Today Lima is prosperous from dairy and grain farming, and intensely proud of both its past and its present. I regret that I cannot be with the residents of Lima as they celebrate their bicentennial with festivities ranging from a performance of the U.S. Army Band to a lima bean cooking contest. However, my best wishes will be with them. I invite my colleagues to join me in extending their congratulations to the town of Lima on the occasion of its 200th birthday.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WEBSTER-KIRKWOOD TIMES ON ITS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JACK BUECHNER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 11, 1988*

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the publishers and staff of the Webster-Kirkwood Times as they mark 10 years of community service.

As a lifelong resident of Kirkwood, I am well aware of its excellent reporting and well-respected reporters.

The Webster-Kirkwood Times is a weekly newspaper serving a number of municipalities in St. Louis County, MO. The brainchild of three enterprising Webster University students, the Times began as a monthly publication on July 13, 1978. Under the stewardship

of Dwight Bitikofer, J.B. Lester and Maureen Zegel, the Webster-Kirkwood Times realized its purpose, "to provide a forum for expression of community interests, personalities, culture, events and ideas."

With this mission in mind, the Webster-Kirkwood Times has grown in circulation and prestige. The community-oriented newspaper added more editions, publishing more often to a wider audience. In 1984, it became a weekly publication, and has inflated its circulation from 15,000 in 1978 to 65,000 today. The staff has blossomed from 3 to 21.

Perhaps more important than its increased size, however, is the Webster-Kirkwood Times' commitment to serving the community. The newspaper continues to offer a forum for citizens of Kirkwood, Webster Groves, Des Peres, Glendale, Oakland, Rock Hill, Shrewsbury, and Warson Woods. These St. Louis County residents have the enviable position to read about and discuss issues of both global and neighborhood importance. After 10 years in print, the Webster-Kirkwood Times has become the prime source of local news for the area it serves.

I salute the Webster-Kirkwood Times for taking the time and providing the effort to give its readers practical information on issues that mean more to us than we realize. Within its pages are stories that affect our everyday life, such as trash collection, streets, and highways and roaming cats and dogs. It pays attention to the workings of local government, reporting decisions of city councils and the impact of legislation on each community.

The newspaper delves into graver issues like the transportation of nuclear waste from Three Mile Island, and looks to the future by its coverage of school districts. The Times allows me to keep abreast of issues of local concern and to communicate directly with readers concerning efforts on Capitol Hill.

The Webster-Kirkwood Times deserves our appreciation because it exemplifies what good can come and what changes can be made through the power of the press. In order for both the electorate and the elected to make knowledgeable judgments, they need to know the facts. Thanks to the Webster-Kirkwood Times, its readers have been able to make those decisions much easier these past 10 years.

As the Webster-Kirkwood Times celebrates 10 years as an asset to its community, I congratulate the publishers, Dwight Bitikofer, Don Corrigan, J.B. Lester, Molly Wainwright, and Maureen Zegel for their contribution to the Second District of Missouri. I have always been proud that my constituents and I are well-informed, and I commend the Webster-Kirkwood Times for its part in that achievement.

#### CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY HONORS NOTED ITALIAN PRIEST

**HON. MARIO BIAGGI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 11, 1988*

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent event

which took place at the Catholic University of America. On June 8, the university held a luncheon for two distinct purposes. The first was to award the President's Centennial Medal to the Reverend Salvatore D'Angelo from Maddaloni, Italy, the founder of the Boys Village Foundation. The second purpose of the luncheon was to celebrate and announce the establishment of a new Italian American Heritage Center to be located on the campus of Catholic University.

Father D'Angelo's life history is a remarkable one replete with commitment, achievement and compassion. For more than 40 years Father D'Angelo has been the driving force behind the Boys Village Foundation. Father D'Angelo, as a young diocesan priest in the aftermath of World War II, was shocked and saddened to see how many orphaned boys and young men there were with little hope for the future. He then founded the Boys Village Foundation which began as a shelter for these orphaned young boys in 1947. From the outset, the aim of the foundation was to promote educational, cultural and recreational initiatives for these children who absent the foundation might not ever have an opportunity to learn and grow.

In the village the boys live a serene life based on and oriented toward the ever valid values of dialogic comprehension of solidarity and of love. The foundation's educational method aims at educating the whole person. This is accomplished in a variety of ways beginning with well-defined educative and formative institutions beginning with nursery school and including elementary, secondary, a technical institute and a special linguistic lyceum. In order to further its educative goals for young people, the foundation in response to a growing need arising in the business world has also promoted the creation of an institute for the training of translators and interpreters. It has other programs to help students keep pace with modern technology especially in the field of electronics. It is a highly personalized educational program allowing students to pursue different scholastic paths including classic and scientific studies, or music and art.

In addition, sports and external participation in varied sociocultural activities including holiday camps complete the picture of how much is offered to the boys that the foundation receives and educates. It helps meet the practical needs of the students for education while also preparing the students for the realities of adult life.

In 1975, the foundation was officially recognized by an ordinance of the president of Campania in Italy. In 1988, this recognition for his tireless efforts on behalf of thousands of homeless young persons and for the international example that he sets he was awarded the most prestigious of honors from Catholic University.

At the luncheon Father D'Angelo's work was praised by the distinguished leaders who attended. This included the Most Reverend Franco Cuccarese, archbishop of Caserta, Italy; the most distinguished Ambassador from Italy to the United States, Rinaldo Petrignani and the Honorable Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., the attorney general of the State of Ohio and the president, Italian American Heritage

Center, Inc. The highlight of the luncheon was the awarding of the medal by the esteemed president of the Catholic University of America the Reverend William J. Byron S.J. His speech about Father D'Angelo and his announcement about the heritage center at Catholic were warmly received by the assembled guests. Another important official from Catholic University who played such a major role in the luncheon and who has been the internal driving force at Catholic on behalf of the heritage center, the Reverend Monsignor William A. Kerr, vice president for university relations at Catholic, gave remarks during the luncheon and served as master of ceremonies. The awardee Father D'Angelo also addressed the luncheon gave thanks to Catholic University and spoke of his work and his hopes for the future.

As I mentioned earlier, the other purpose of the luncheon was to announce the establishment of the Italian American Heritage Center at Catholic. It is a private tax-exempt institution dedicated to the preservation, transmission, and advancement of knowledge related to the experiences and contributions of Americans of Italian descent to the United States, their native land and to the world in which all people live. The center expects to bring together in one location a multifaceted polydimensional program where historians, scientists, experts in language and literature and representatives of international business can promote research and understanding of the Italian heritage in the United States and around the world. It is dedicated to the memory of the late Joseph Ventura who served as the first executive director of the National Italian American foundation which under the leadership of its national chairman, Jeno F. Paulucci, and its president, Frank D. Stella, and its current executive director, Fred Rotondaro, are working closely with Catholic on the establishment and growth of the heritage center.

I wish to salute Catholic University for their commitment to the heritage center and Father D'Angelo for his years of commitment to improving the quality of life of thousands of vulnerable boys and young men.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL PATRICK DIXON II

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Daniel Patrick Dixon II, a very special resident of my 17th Congressional District. It fills me with abounding pride to be able to inform my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives that Daniel Patrick Dixon II was born on June 10, 1988.

The proud parents of Daniel are Dan and Kim Dixon, and together with their daughter Amy—who will be 8 years old on October 1, this is a truly wonderful family. It should be noted that Grace Yavorsky, a key member of my Youngstown office, is extremely thrilled over Daniel's birth, because this is her first grandson out of her four grandchildren. I am

certain that both Daniel and Amy will soon find out that their father, having been an outstanding labor organizer, will do an outstanding job organizing their schoolwork and athletic activities.

I know that Daniel could not have had more wonderful parents than Dan and Kim Dixon, and that they will do a superlative job raising Daniel. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in saluting Daniel Patrick Dixon II on the occasion of his birth on June 10, 1988.

#### THE 13TH ANNUAL REICHMAN MEMORIAL GOLF TOURNAMENT HELD

#### HON. DAN MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud and pleased today to honor a very special committee and organization that has been a major force in fighting leukemia for the past 13 years. The Reichman Memorial Committee of Palm Beach, FL, recently held the 13th annual Reichman Memorial Golf Tournament to benefit research efforts in the ongoing battle against leukemia.

Through the diligent efforts of the Reichman Memorial Committee, over \$620,000 has been earmarked for continuing research and study to find a lasting cure for leukemia. The great progress against this disease over the past several years is testimony to the commitment and hard work of the members of this committee and others like them across the Nation which have provided the funds necessary to pursue meaningful and fruitful medical research.

I particularly commend the able and dedicated leadership of Frank Alo who as chairman of the Reichman Memorial Committee, has made this humanitarian purpose a personal and continuing commitment.

I know I am joined by victims of leukemia, their families, and our communities and Nation in offering appreciation to those who have committed time, money, and creative energy to assure that leukemia will no longer pose a threat to our health and well-being.

#### ARTSCAPE, 1988

#### HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, on July 15, 16, and 17, 1988, the Baltimore Festival of the Arts, Inc., will hold "Artscape 1988;" which represents the seventh annual celebration of the Arts in Baltimore. The Baltimore Festival of Arts has held this celebration since 1982. This event has become one of the largest arts festivals on the Eastern seaboard. This program provides the Baltimore community a gate through which they may enter and enjoy the wonderful world of the arts. They will be

exposed to music, dance, poetry, painting, sculpture and crafts.

Mr. Dwayne Johnson, who won first place in Maryland's Seventh Congressional District arts competition for high school students, will be honored during the Artscape 1988 festivities. Dwayne, who is a recent graduate of Walbrook Senior High School, is an outstanding example of someone who possesses great artistic talent that should be encouraged and fostered. Programs such as, "An Artistic Discovery" arts competition for high school students, sponsored by the Congressional Arts Caucus, provide the nurturing of creative energies that is so important to our culture and I am proud to be a participant in that program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the Baltimore Festival of the Arts, Inc., for their efforts in creating Artscape 1988, and in giving a special congratulations to Mr. Dwayne Johnson for his great accomplishment.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE GOLDEN NUGGETS

#### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Athena Niemczak, Melissa Kern, Debbie Bessetti, Andrew Niemczak, Lori Hudson, Allison Kelly, Anne Marie Paparella, Ruth Jedlicka, Steve Niemczak, Amy Thompson, Melissa Horgan, Michael Fury, and Pheadra Niemczak of the Golden Nuggets 4-H Square Dancers and Cloggers of Camden County, NJ. The Golden Nuggets have been invited to perform our national folk dances across Europe and the U.S.S.R.

I know that, as 4-H members, the group, and their leaders, Joan and Leon Niemczak, have worked long and hard the past year and a half to make their trip in July and August a great success. The Golden Nuggets have put in endless hours practicing their dance steps and planning fundraisers for their goodwill visit.

Cultural exchanges such as the one planned by the Golden Nuggets 4-H Club give the Europeans a unique look at how their ethnic dance heritages have melted into square dancing and clogging. It also will show them our commitment to voluntarism, team effort, and the quest of 4-H "to make the best better."

I understand that in addition to performing for folk dancers, 4-H, and other youth groups in Western Europe and England, the Golden Nuggets will again be performing for our servicemen at different military bases in Germany and Holland. I am sure our servicemen will also enjoy the show.

I would further like to extend my best wishes to the 40 adult Rainbow Cloggers and other square dancers who will represent the United States in the U.S.S.R.

Such an undertaking requires tremendous preparations and Joan and Leon Niemczak are to be complimented for organizing this effort and commended for their 8 years of vol-



untary commitment to the children and young adults in the 4-H program.

I am proud that members of my constituency will be representing Camden County, NJ, and the United States in Western Europe and the U.S.S.R. I will be giving the Golden Nuggets a United States flag, flown over the Capitol for presentation to officials in the Soviet Union.

I believe that the performances of the Golden Nuggets will greatly please all spectators, while at the same time make considerable contribution toward strengthening mutual understanding between the people of our nations.

Good luck on your journey, Golden Nuggets.

# SOLUTION SOUGHT FOR DROUGHT-STRICKEN AMERICAN FARMERS

## HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, because of the severity of the drought, my home State of Indiana and many other States have requested that the Secretary of Agriculture designate their States Federal disaster areas. This declaration will allow producers to apply for the FmHA disaster emergency loans.

However, such a designation will assist very few farmers unless a provision in the 1985 farm bill is changed.

Under section 1308(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985, "An applicant shall be ineligible for financial assistance under this subtitle for crop losses if crop insurance was available to the applicant for such crop losses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act." This provision will effectively block nearly all grain farmers from participating in any disaster loan program.

Eligibility for these loans allows farmers to receive loans up to 80 percent of their actual production loss and 100 percent of the actual physical loss, or \$500,000, whichever is the lesser amount. These loans are designed to help farmers overcome the adverse effects of the drought. They may be used, among other things, to help pay all or part of production costs of the drought year or the year after; to pay essential family living expenses; or to refinance debts when justified.

I have introduced legislation to make all farmers whose crops have been damaged by the drought eligible for Farmers Home Administration disaster emergency loans, even if crop insurance was available to them under the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

As hard as we have tried, the fact is that a majority of farmers do not participate in the Federal Crop Insurance Program. In Indiana the participation level is a disappointing 10 percent. This low participation is a problem that needs to be addressed, but it's already too late for farmers hurt by this year's drought.

This legislation is not the total solution for drought-stricken American farmers. The congressional drought task force, of which I am a

member, will be introducing legislation this week to provide income protection for farmers with drought-related losses. My bill simply addresses the eligibility for emergency loans.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

# THE DEATH PENALTY WOULD NOT BE AN EFFECTIVE ANTI- DRUG MEASURE

## HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD and call to my colleagues' attention the recent op-ed piece by Narcotics Committee Chairman RANGEL opposing the death penalty for drug dealers convicted of murder.

Mr. Speaker, no Member has worked more tirelessly or speaks with greater credibility on the issue of combating drugs than CHARLIE RANGEL. No one can call him soft on drugs. No one can say that he is not dedicated to providing law enforcement with all appropriate means to fight drugs.

It is all the more significant, therefore, that he concludes the death penalty would not contribute to drug enforcement efforts, that it would likely be applied in a racially discriminatory manner, and that it could very well result in executions of innocent persons.

I am honored to associate myself with CHARLIE RANGEL's statement and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 6, 1988]

# DRUGS AND THE DEATH PENALTY

(By Charles B. Rangel)

Our focus on fighting a real war on drugs is threatened with really going off course now. Over the past few weeks we have allowed ourselves to be distracted by talk that legalization or "zero tolerance" or "user accountability" is the answer to society's enormously complex and critical drug problem. Now the death penalty is being bandied about as the cure-all-of-the-week.

The Senate recently passed a bill to allow the death penalty for drug traffickers convicted of murder. The measure passed by a wide margin, and a similar measure is being advocated by some House members.

Those who think the death penalty is going to force the drug problem over the horizon and out of our lives are fooling themselves. The drug lords will hardly be scrambling for cover when their radars home in on capital punishment here in the United States.

Even as the death penalty would be imposed upon some of these drug dealers, the flow of drugs across our borders would be as fast and as furious as ever.

Drug dealers already face a certain amount of risk in keeping their billion-dollar industry alive anyway. They constantly face the real prospect of being murdered by one of their competitors. The death penalty would not even increase the cost of doing business for them. It alters the risks very little.

The death penalty in this case is a smoke-screen for real action on the drug crisis. It is a camouflage sprung on the American

people at a time when they are begging for a noble and valiant response to our nation's narcotics crisis and the national security threat that drug abuse and drug trafficking present. It is a diversion from the critical action that we all know needs to be taken, and soon, to put these merchants out of business.

All the death penalty would do for us is give the appearance of doing something about the drug problem for a short time. The streetcorner deals, the flow of drugs across our border, the senseless killings and robberies and the overdoses would continue. But that's okay. We feel better and safer because somebody somewhere is paying the ultimate price.

What the death penalty would not do for us is help us come up with a plan to seal our borders from the flow of drugs. It would not help coordinate anti-drug efforts. It would not bring forth the vast amount of resources that we know we must commit to fight the war as we know we should.

The death penalty would not increase the money we spend on treatment and education, or give jobs and skills and a sense of self-worth to the poor and forgotten who often depend heavily on these illicit substances because they have nothing to lose.

The death penalty also would not help bring about what is needed: a hemispheric summit between heads of state to discuss strategies for turning back the drug tide. And it would not stop poor farmers in Bolivia and Peru, for example, from growing coca leaves.

Most important, the flow of drugs would not be impeded because of the death penalty. Look at Florida. That state has had the death penalty for years, but it remains the worst spot for the importation of illicit narcotics to the United States.

The death penalty presents serious drawbacks under any circumstances.

The most glaring obstruction is that the sentence leaves no room for error. We may not want to think about it, but errors do occur in bringing people to justice.

Perhaps the most chilling example of death penalty foul-ups occurred in Florida in 1983. Young Shabaka Sugliani Waglini came within 15 hours of execution after 10 years on Florida's death row before a three-judge Circuit Court panel in Atlanta stayed the execution on grounds that the case needed a closer look. The ruling came after officials already had measured Waglini, poor and black, for his burial clothes and had offered him a choice of last meals.

From that point on until just before Waglini was set for a retrial last year, it filtered out that the prosecutor had hidden evidence and that a key witness had lied. When the witness admitted last year to having lied at the first trial, Florida prosecutors dropped the poorly handled case.

There is no disputing the fact that when it comes to the death penalty, the long, curved blade of the grim judicial reaper extends farther when the defendant is minority. According to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, 836 of the 2,048 inmates on death row as of May 1, 1988, are black. Blacks make up 40 percent of the death row inhabitants, but only 11 percent of the nation's population.

It has been the custom of this society, and of other civilized societies, to build prisons and mete out long-term punishments for heinous crimes. Let's stick with incarceration. Let's build more prisons. Let's make them more secure. Let's make inmates sit back and think for the rest of their lives how dumb it was to commit murder, rape,

robbery or sell drugs. Let's not take the quick way out, but more importantly, let's not leave ourselves open to more Shabaka Waglin cases. Has anybody ever heard of life without parole?

# BIAS IN JUDICIAL REVIEW SURVEY MAY HAVE RESULTED IN FAULTY CONCLUSIONS

**HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY**  
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the Vietnam Veterans of America service organization recently commissioned Cambridge Survey Research here in Washington to poll veterans as to whether they favor the current appeals process for Veterans' Administration benefits claims or prefer a system that allows judicial review in the Federal courts. The firm conducted telephone interviews with 326 veterans—a "nationally represented sample," it claimed.

The basic discovery of this survey—circulated in a June "Dear Colleague" by 19 of our colleagues seeking cosponsors for a judicial review bill—is that "when given a choice, veterans prefer to change the current system [of claims appeals] by a margin of 3 to 1." However, some disturbing questions have arisen as to the validity of the survey and the bias that pervades its methodology.

Consider the following question text offered to the veterans who were surveyed:

With one exception, Americans have the right to take a Government agency to court if they disagree with a decision made by that agency. This right, called the right of 'judicial review,' is currently denied to veterans in disputes with the Veterans' Administration, known as the VA. When veterans disagree with [a] decision of the VA, the VA itself reviews that decision and makes a final judgement which cannot be appealed in court. Some people feel that this denies veterans fair treatment. Others say that the current system has treated veterans fairly. Which of the following statements comes closer to your point of view?

The current system used by the VA to handle veterans' claims is fair. There is no need to change the system by subjecting the VA to judicial review. (22 percent of those polled agreed)

Veterans should have the right to appeal administrative decisions to the courts. The VA should be subject to the same judicial oversight as every other government agency. (72 percent of those polled agreed)

Don't know (6 percent).

Mr. Speaker, even as an adamant opponent of the judicial review cure-all currently being bandied about, I would probably pause before answering this query as it is prefaced. But consider the plight of those who might not be very well versed in the pros and cons of the issue. For them, it must be a reply that is emotional rather than reasoned.

The Disabled American Veterans, one of our largest veterans' service organizations, shares my curiosity about the validity of this survey. On May 20, the DAV wrote to Cambridge Survey Research, concerned that some of the information the firm conveyed to the

veterans polled was inaccurate and misleading, particularly the contention that "every other Government agency" is subject to judicial review, which is an absolute untruth.

The DAV asked the following very pertinent questions of Cambridge Survey Research and, to date, has not received a reply:

(1) If, without changing current law, "Americans have the right" on more than one ground to take the VA to court when they disagree with a VA decision, would that fact affect the validity of your survey result?

(2) If there were many more than one exception to Americans "right to take a government agency to court," would that fact affect the validity of your survey result?

(3) If there were significant differences between the VA and "every other government agency" with respect to the reasons why decisions of those other agencies are subject to judicial review, would that fact affect the validity of your survey result?

(4) If there were more than one means available for expanding judicial review of VA decisions, does your survey enable you to determine which means would be supported by the 235 veterans who agreed with your statement?

The DAV also requested a professional analysis of the survey from the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. I believe my colleagues will be very interested in the Institute's response:

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH,  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,  
Ann Arbor, MI, June 30, 1988.

Mr. CHARLES E. JOECKEL, Jr.,  
National Adjutant/Executive Director, Disabled American Veterans, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. JOECKEL: I have reviewed the Executive Summary of the national survey of veterans conducted by Cambridge Survey Research and have the following comments concerning the methodology and possible sources of bias in the survey.

*Sampling and possible sources of bias.* The first set of issues has to do with the method of sampling and possible sources of bias associated with the method. The memorandum supplied by Cambridge Survey Research indicates that the data were collected from a "nationally representative sample of 326 veterans during the period of March 22-March 29, 1988." The report indicates that sampling was conducted using the method of random digit dialing. Our ISR researchers, Groves and Kahn in their book, "Surveys by Telephone: A National Comparison with Personal Interviews," New York: Academic Press, 1979, indicate that while surveys by telephone produce results respondents with unlisted numbers, the response rate is typically five percent lower than that of face to face interviews.

There are several issues about the sampling strategy which remain unclear and potentially problematic. First of all, Cambridge Survey Research provides no information about the refusal rate or nonresponse rate in this survey. This is information routinely provided in scientific reports of surveys. A high refusal rate may indicate that those respondents who actually agreed to be interviewed were not representative of the general population. If the refusal rate was indeed high, then a biased sample of veteran opinions may have been obtained.

Second, the question arises as to whether or not the sample of veterans actually obtained by the telephone interview method

was representative. That is, does random digit dialing and telephone interviewing provide representative samples for the particular group in question (veterans)? The primary source of bias here has to do with personal access to a telephone. Since telephones are now extremely broadly available in our society, telephone surveys do reasonably well in obtaining a representative sample for most populations. The exceptions of course, are those populations or sub-populations that do not have ready access to a telephone. Thus, for example, if a substantial proportion of a population is institutionalized or hospitalized, or has other conditions of disability which make the likelihood of a successful phone interview quite low, then these populations are likely to be under-represented in the final sample. It is interesting to note, incidentally, that these are groups that may already be receiving veterans benefits and may have been more favorable to the current system.

While the unknown refusal rate, the actual completion rate of interviews, and the likelihood of under-representing certain sub-populations of veterans are real issues, I do not believe that they are the most important issues on which to focus in evaluating the results of this survey.

*Biased question wording and item format problems.* In my opinion, without question the most serious problem in this survey has to do with the question wording and framing of the survey question in the current poll. Not only is this question extremely poorly worded from the point of view of acceptable survey research methodology, but the first three sentences in the question lay down a strong implicit premise that substantially biases the question in the direction of favoring judicial oversight and review. Leaving aside for a moment the accuracy of the premises underlying these first three sentences, the question uses language which appears to be intentionally provocative using terms such as "denied to veterans." The same survey item could have actually been asked by omitting the first three sentences and revising the language somewhat.

A second problem with this survey item is that it provides an extremely strong forced choice format rather than allowing the respondent to provide a range of levels of agreement or disagreement with the premise that the current system is adequate or that judicial review should be a part of the VA system. Howard Schuman of our Institute and his colleagues have conducted numerous studies of sources of bias in surveys (Schuman, H., Scott, J.; Problems in the use of survey questions to measure public opinion, Science, May 22, 1987, 236, 957-959; Schuman, H. "Ordinary questions, survey questions and policy questions," Public Opinion Quarterly, 50, 432-442). His studies show that the presentation of univariate percentages is "fraught with danger" and that "satisfying the public hunger for results in the form of referenda should usually be, if not avoided, then put forth with cautions and subdued tones" (p. 437).

The reason for Schuman's concern is that his studies here at ISR have shown that the public will tend to respond to whatever options it is given even if their response doesn't reflect their more nuanced opinion as indicated by other methods such as the use of open-ended questions. This problem, along with the fact that the question biases the respondent so strongly in the direction of judicial oversight, makes me wonder



whether a professional survey researcher wrote this question.

A more thorough exploration of the issue of judicial review in the survey would have provided a better sense of the range of opinions of veterans. A series of questions might have asked about (1) satisfaction with the current V.A. system, (2) satisfaction with current benefits, (3) whether the respondent was currently receiving benefits, (4) had made claims or not, and (5) involved an exploration of their satisfaction with the claims process.

In my opinion, the question wording is the primary problem in this survey, and it is unclear what kind of results a different set of less biased questions would have provided.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. PRICE, Ph.D.,  
Professor of Psychology,  
Research Scientist, ISR.

Mr. Speaker, biased surveys and the conveyance of inaccuracies and misinformation serve no one well. Judicial review is a complex matter that requires thorough study and understanding, logic more than emotion. Of course, we want to treat all veterans fairly. And it certainly isn't done by feeding them only what we want them to know to further our own purposes rather than sharing with them all they should know.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 12, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### JULY 13

9:15 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on AIDS treatment research and approval.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 2614, to provide for improved coordination of national scientific research efforts and to provide for a national plan to improve scientific understanding of earth systems

and the effect of changes on climate and human well-being.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1567, to provide for refunds pursuant to rate decreases under the Federal Power Act, S. 1120, to modify certain development requirements applicable to Federal coal leases under section 7 of the Mineral Leasing Act, S. 1415, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to utilize water for the Dolores and Animas-La Plata reclamation projects in Colorado to satisfy the water rights claims of the Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute Indian Tribes, S. 1294, to promote the development of technologies which will enable fuel cells to use alternative fuel sources, and S. 1295, to develop a national policy for the utilization of fuel cell technology.

SD-366

\*Finance

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to make technical corrections relating to the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the cost of environmental cleanup and compliance at Department of Energy defense sites.

SD-342

Small Business

Rural Economy and Family Farming Subcommittee

To resume hearings to identify prospects for economic development in rural America.

SR-428A

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue oversight hearings on the Federal Reserve's Second Monetary Policy Report of 1988.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

War Powers Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the War Powers Resolution of 1973.

SD-419

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending nominations and treaties.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

\*Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of John A. Burroughs, Jr., of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uganda, Carl C. Cundiff, of Nevada, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Niger, John F. Kordek, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Botswana, Robert L. Pugh, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chad, and William H. Twaddell, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

SD-419

##### JULY 14

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Leslee K. Alexander, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors

of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings to review international drug control programs, focusing on law enforcement and foreign policy issues.

SH-216

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2488, Parental and Medical Leave Act, S. 1808, Reclassification of Transitional Devices Amendments, S. 2229, Health Professions Reauthorization Act, S. 1950, Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Projects Act, S. 10, Emergency Medical Services and Trauma Care Improvement Act, S. 2561, Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals With Disabilities Act, and S. 2468, to revitalize the Food and Drug Administration.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the modified final judgment regarding AT&T divestiture and open network architecture.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine the extent of post traumatic stress disorder on veterans.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to consider S. 2467, to remove the ownership and transferability restrictions placed on nonvoting preferred stock of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), S. 2544, to amend the Federal securities laws in order to facilitate cooperation between the United States and foreign countries in securities law enforcement, and the nominations of Timothy L. Coyle, of California, and Jack R. Stokvis, of New York, each to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and James B. Werson, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

11:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of Elizabeth A. Moler, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

1:30 p.m.

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2441, to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide annual personal earnings and benefit statements to workers covered by Social Security, S. 2461, to extend and improve the foster care independent living program, and related measures.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Merchant Marine Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the effect of  
drought on the Mississippi River  
transportation shipping condition.  
SR-253

JULY 15

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations  
War Powers Subcommittee  
To resume hearings to review the War  
Powers Resolution of 1973.  
SD-419

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2148, to desig-  
nate specified river segments in  
Oregon as scenic, wild, or recreational  
rivers.  
SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2148, Omnibus  
Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.  
SD-366

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management  
Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review the  
Department of Defense safety pro-  
gram for chemical and biological war-  
fare research.  
SD-342

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management  
Subcommittee  
To continue oversight hearings to  
review the Department of Defense  
safety program for chemical and bio-  
logical warfare research.  
SD-342

AUGUST 2

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2044, to require  
further review by the Federal Commu-  
nications Commission (FCC) to ensure  
thorough deliberation on proposed  
changes in the method of regulation  
of interstate basic service rates, and to  
review FCC price cap proceedings.  
SR-253

AUGUST 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Consumer Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2047, to require  
health warning labels on containers of  
alcoholic beverages.  
SR-253

AUGUST 11

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to review  
certain veterans health care programs.  
SH-216

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcom-  
mittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review the  
U.S. and foreign commercial service.  
SR-253

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 14

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings on the im-  
plementation of the Agricultural  
Credit Act (P.L. 100-233).  
SR-332